

[88 cont.]

304 it seems possible that two kinds of tattooing exist side by side on Santa Cruz, the actual puncture-tattooing and the fine incised tattooing which may be regarded as an adaptation of scarification to puncture-tattooing (7). Count Tolna illustrates

7. Some religious factor seems to be involved when, according to Joest in Baessler, p. 378, a Reef Islander refused to answer a question about the meaning of the tattoo on his upper arm.

two very markedly raised horizontal chest scars on a chief of Ndeni, but it is doubtful whether the phenomenon, since it is isolated, is to be interpreted as scar tattooing (8).

8. F. de Tolna, pp. 280 f.

293
482 Not actually clothing and ornamentation, properly speaking, but close to them are the inevitable bags slung over the shoulder like a scarf (Figs. 20, 22, 50, 55-57), ¹/₂ in which every Ndeni man carries little necessities, such as betel and betel implements, a spoon for scraping out [89] coconuts, [432] small articles for barter, etc. (1); furthermore there are the [412]

1. Dalrymple, p. 79. Dillon, p. 303.
Coote, p. 159. Joest, Tagebuch, p. 51.
For details, see below, pp. 91 f.

293 fans, of which there is only one in the Berlin Museum (Fig. 18), and Edge-Partington illustrates a miniature specimen decorated with Coix chains, according to him a present for chiefs' children (2). Festetics de Tolna mentions the use of palm leaves

2. Edge-Partington, I, 166, No. 10.

¹/₂ [cf. category 116, pp. 97, 103-105, 108--Analyt.]

[101 cont.]

223
411 are used as a head decoration. Bird darts with blunt wooden points are used to shoot wild fowl (Fig. 30) (8).

252 8. Joest, ibid., and pp. 372, 391.
Dillon, pp. 170, 273. Lesson, Revue
d'Anthropologie, V, p. 270. For
Vanikoro, Dillon, p. 181, also
lists chickens among the foods that
are steamed in the oven.

• 276 Besides the foods, the luxuries must also be
mentioned, the most important of which on the
entire [102] group is the areca nut enjoyed with the
leaf of the betel pepper and pulverized coral-lime.
[171] It was being used even at the time of the Spanish
visits (1) [Figs. 31 and 32 appear here] and had

[254] 1. Dalrymple, pp: 78, 194.
Also mentioned by Labillardière,
p. 255. Dillon, pp. 276, 302
(on pp. 303 and 308, he mentions
enormous enlargements of the two
front teeth of the lower jaw in the
case of a sorcerer on Ndeni and de-
clares the substance to be "Cement
formed by the lime and betelnut
juice" [cited in English]; the owner
sold him one of the teeth). D'Urville,



1 2 3 4

Fig. 30.

Bird Arrows

(R. -J. -M. 3695, 3693, 3696,
and 3694, Joest Coll.); 98, 92,
95, and 91 cm. long. 1 and
2. With square points. 3 and
4. With round points.

1: Graebner--61 E-4 (no date) 1909 ON13 Santa Cruz ON13

[102]

Fig. 31. Lime Boxes. 1-5. Made of gourds (R.-J.-M. 4034, 4030, and 4032, Joest Coll.; Berlin VI 16186 and 16001, Thilenius Coll. and Joest Coll.); 21 1/2, 14, 12, 17, and 23



Fig. 31.

cm. high. 1 and 3-5. With wooden stoppers; 3 is decorated with small chains of beads. 2-5. With burned-in designs. 4. na, North Bay. 6. Made of bamboo with burned-in designs (Berlin VI 16900, "Admiralty Islands"); 18.2 cm. high.



Fig. 32.

Mortars for betel nuts, made of wood, one with flat pestle (R.-J.-M. 4027 and 22193, Joest and Oldman Coll.); 13 and 10 cm. high.

276 [102 cont.]

pp. 215, 336 (Gaimard), 355 (Sainson).
Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p.
265. Coote, p. 158. Dewar, p. 246.
Joest in Baessler, pp. 375, 391 (accord-
ing to him kava is not known). Festetics
de Tolna, Chez les Cannibales, pp. 266 f.

[171] spread as far as Tikopia, which is the farthest it extends south-
eastward (2). The natives carry areca pepper and betel leaf with

2. Dillon, p. 136. D'Urville, p. 112.

[415] them in the bags (3), the lime stored in containers made of

3. Cf. p. 35.

gourds (Fig. 31, Nos. 1-5), sometimes also of bamboo (Fig.
31, No. 6) (4), and moreover they do not [103] take it out with

4. Labillardière, p. 255. Dillon,
p. 279. D'Urville, pp. 182, 215;
Atlas, Pl. 178, No. 16. Dewar, p.
247. Joest in Baessler, p. 379. Edge-
Partington, I, 156, No. 6; 161, No. 4
(156, No. 5, and 161, No. 3, come
from Isabel). An unfinished, but deco-
rated gourd: Berlin VI 16187.

wooden or bone spatulas, as is done elsewhere in Melanesia,
but with the moistened finger (1). Old people who are no

1. Joest in Baessler, p. 375. F. de
Tolna, loc. cit., maintains that on
Vanikoro a little stick is used, but
he is not always accurate; for example,
there are, of course, no lime containers
of shell.

- 276 [103 cont.] *old people who are no*
longer able to break the nut with their teeth pound it in small
[412] wooden mortars (Fig. 32) (2). According to Figueroa, they

2. Dillon, p. 269. Edge-Partington,
I, 156, No. 8; II, 87, No. 3.

spat out only the first mouthful and swallowed the rest (3).

3. Dalrymple, p. 194. He gives the
name brete for areca nut.

272
273

The Spaniards also observed the manufacture of toddy (4),

4. Dalrymple, ibid.

which is not mentioned by any of the more recent authors. A
tree, undoubtedly a palm, was tapped and a sweet sap was
obtained from it, which resembled beto oil. It is not said
whether this palm sap is only drunk fresh or whether, through
fermentation, an intoxicating drink, the so-called "sour
toddy," was obtained from it.

247

Finally, we must also mention the ornamental plants,
which even Figueroa speaks of and which, according to him,
were grown in special containers ("flower pots") close to the
huts (5). The magnificent red flowers that he speaks of prob-

5. Dalrymple, p. 193. Cf. also
Joest in Baessler, p. 371.

301

ably identifies the plant as hibiscus, which D'Urville lists
among the useful plants (6) and whose blossoms are a popular

[286]

6. D'Urville, p. 146. He suspects
that the bast from it furnishes weav-
ing material, but cf. p. 99.

/180 cont./

412 tortoise-shell knife shaped like a paper knife (Fig. 22). /Fig. 21 and 22 appear here. /

[53] A large mortar, about 21 cm. high (Basel V (1862) [of the form shown in Ethn., I, p. 102, Fig. 32, which on the outside, along the rim, has a simple incised serrated band, and the ring encircling it above the foot is shaped like a star through notching,] is supposed to have been used to pound food for toothless old men.

● 276 I no longer saw the lime boxes of bamboo, as in Ethn., I,
531 p. 102, Fig. 31, No. 6 (4). The pestles for the betel mortars

4. [The principal decoration of these lime boxes, the division into square fields with rhomboids at the intersections, is repeatedly documented for Santa Cruz (cf., for example, Ethn., I, p. 111, Fig. 42, No. 2, and the dance clubs, p. 133, Fig. 58, Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 12; in Dr. Speiser's collection the same motif is found on bark cloth). The designation of its origin is thus certain.

[412] are often made of *Tridacna* (Basel V 1860) [and are cylindrical, except that they taper slightly at the butt end (5)].

[415]
[177] 5. [From Dr. Speiser's collection the R. -J. -Museum also acquired a flat, roundish nut box with a carved wooden stopper (Fig. 23), which he does not regard as anything original. According to him similar nut boxes are sometimes used by Europeans and natives of the New Hebrides as match boxes. All the same, the box is so well made and has a stopper so typical for Santa Cruz that it deserves to be illustrated and will perhaps lead to further investigation of the matter. --

/181/

Fig. 23.

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531

[Fig. 23.] Nut box (R. -J. -M. 29420, Speiser Coll.), flat with incised lines and wooden stopper; 5.7 cm. high.



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531

Fig. 24. Headrests. 1 and 2 from Nitendi (Ba V 1907 and 1910), 1/3 & 1/10 natural size; 3 from Vanikoro Mus. d'Hist. nat. in Havre), ca. 1/5 natural size; [4] allegedly from "Neubriden" /New Hebrides/ (Mus. f. Völkerk., Leipzig, Hübsch Coll.).

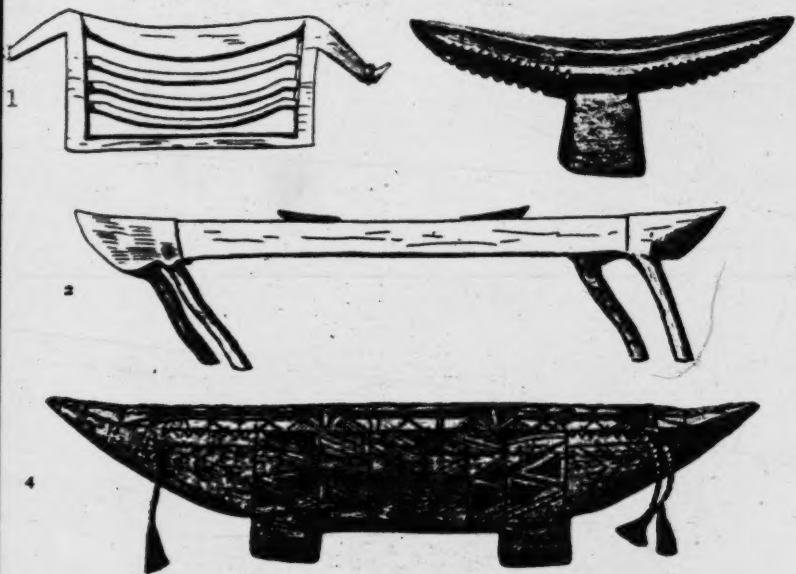


Fig. 24.

1 painted red and black on a white background, with pendants of Coix fruits, 40 cm. long.